

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

Amunemente To-day. Footh's Theatre-Lotta Lette Ness, Howery Theatre-Bertha, I tem Edwin's Theatre-Kelly & Leon's Minstrell, Torrace Garden-Grand Ju Hen Concerts. Tony Pustor's Opera House-The Dark Hour Before Daw P and's Wuseum A Life's Revenge. Matines.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SCHOLARS' AND CLERGYMENS' CANDIDATE HORACE GREELEY, LL. D.

OF AMITERST COLLEGE.

Will Grant Back Down ?

The following special wlegram to the Tribune appeared in that journal vesterday "New Obleans, Aug. 15.—Desputches suggested from Washington to-day are to the effect that the President strongly don uncer the conduct of the Federal offers in relation to the late Convention, and that to save the Brown lices party, and seep gis Administration free from embarrasment, and seep gis Administration free from embarrasment. Administration free from embarrassment, he will emove Casey, Packard, and others."

We discredit the only important statement in this despatch, and shall not believe it unlil we see the heads of Collector Casey, Marshal PACKARD, Postmaster Lowell, and Gen. REYNOLDS roll from the block into the basket.

It will be noted that the despatch pro tends to give opinions which Gen. GRANT attered at Washington on Tucsday the 15th instant. Now, everybody here knows that en that day Gen. GRANT was not at the Exscutive Mansion in Washington attending lo his lusiness, but was at the royal lodge at Long Branch, enjoying the scashore hospital it'es of his grateful officeholders.

Then the despatch only purports to give rumor circulating in New Orleans about a bit of gossip which somebody saw fit to say had come from Washington. We think it quite possible that the frieads of GRANT in New Orleans, alarmed at the rising indignation in that city against the high-handed military proceedings resorted to by his brother-in law Casey to break up the State Convention, have tried to stem the tide by getting up this rumor, which is improbable and absurd on its face. If GRANT has betome convinced of the infamy of his conduct, and intends to try and cover up his tracks and wriggle out of his share in this conspiracy by removing his accomplices from office, no man knows better than he that the appropriate means for accomplishing the design is, not the circulation of a vague rumor in New Orleans, but the performance of a positive act at Washington. If he means business, let him decapitate CASEY, PACK ARD, LOWELL, and REYNOLDS at ouce.

But so long as he continues to plot for a renomination to the Presidency, he cannot afford to throw aside such agents, for they are the only instruments through whom he can hope to secure his ends. They are pliant, and easily bend to his purposes. They are unscrupulous, and will stick at nothing to carry their point. They are bound to him by ties of gratitude, for he has raised them from nothingness to places of power, where they can glut their greed while ministering to his ambition. They temporarily wield authority in that part o the Union from which GRANT intends by bribery and payments to obtain the great mass of his delegates in the nominating Convention of next year-the rotten borough and corpet-bog States.

GRANT, therefore, cannot dispense with such men as CASEY, PACKARD, and LOWELL so long as he remains in the field as a candidate for a renomination. If he wishes to satisfy the people that he disapproves of their unlawful and dangerous acts, let him not merely turn them out of office, but, well knowing that they committed these crimes solely to secure a delegation in his favor from Louisiana to the National Convention let him repudiate both the act and the actors by publicly declining to be a candidate in 1872. Until he does this, no disin terested Republican will give him credit for sincerity, even though he should, in order to appease the indignation of the public, throw aside his tools in New Orleans after he has got out of them all that he wanted. It will not do for him to keep the stolen goods, and then try to regain a character by surrender ing the thieves to popular vengeance. He must go out of the business altogether.

Honor the Brave and Faithful Statesman.

Amid the deplorable cowardice and sub serviency which affect a great majority of Republican journals and public leaders, it is cheering to listen to the manly voice and distinct utterance of Senator SCHURZ of Missouri. However others may shrink from their duty, however weakly they may cower at the feet of power when the liberties of the sountry are in dang r, no such fault can be imputed to this wise and fearless states-

"When GRANT interfered in the civil war In San Domingo," says Schurz, "he was guilty of usurpation. If the President can, when we are at peace, without consulting Congress, order acts of war of an aggressive nature, then the peace and happiness of the people are at the mercy of one man. When the Republican party again nominate a Pres-Idential candidate, the question will not be whether they would prefer GRANT, but whether as a party they are prepared to sanction Executive usurpation. If such a question should ever be submitted to the people, it is to be hoped, for the sake of constitutional liberty in this country and in the world, that the American electors will not hesitate to give an answer worthy of free men."

Senator SCHURZ speaks with equal plainness of the shameful nepotism of which GHANT has been so abundantly guilty " President Washington," says the Senator, " refused a man an office because he was a relation; but President GRANT puts his cousins and brothers-in-law at the public crib, and his flatterers call it a trifle. The Chief of the State, when he makes such appointments, teaches his subordinates that a public office can be used for selfish ends. When a President appoints to office men who give him presents, naturally these ap pointees also take presents and give their official favors to the donors. Had WASH-INGTON given such an example of corrupt acpotism, he would have poisoned the char- I party should be excluded from a Republican Con-

seter of the public service. If purity is to be restored in public life, attention must be paid to the head as well to the other mempers of the body politic."

Not less impressive is the rebuke which SCHURZ administers to the Republican newspaper press for its degrading servility. 'Few Republican papers," he says, "denounce Presidential usurpation. Party spirit tries to suppress veracity and thus opens the door to corruption ; but the people, in order to rule justly, must know the whole truth."

Will not other prominent Republicans and the better portion of the Republican prese awake before it is too late, and, imitating the noble example of SCHURZ, speak the whole truth to their followers and readers? Since is speech was prepared and delivered, a greater outrage than any other for which GRANT is responsible has been brought to light. We mean, of course, the unparalleled erime of overawing a Republican Convention in New Orleans by soldiers with ball cartridges and Gatling guns. Compared with this, the San Domingo usurpation, the present-taking, and the nepotism, atrocious as they are, are but insignificant. Can honest Republicans and upright Republican journals longer attempt to keep silence in the face of such things?

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The Coroner's jury which has been in quiring into the death of the victims of the Staten Island ferry boat explosion, has found that the explosion was caused by a flaw in the iron of the boiler, which could have been detected by proper examination, and by the negligence of the engineer. They accord ingly declare the company owning the boat, as well as the engineer, responsible for the disaster, and recommend the District Atterney to take prompt action in the matter. In pursuance of this verdict warrants are to be ssued for the arrest of the officers of the company and of the engineer, and they will oe held to answer any indictment that may be found against them.

It is doubtful, however, whether the conviction of any of the guilty parties can be secured. While it may be morally certain that they deserve punishment for not better protecting the lives of the passengers who intrusted themselves to their care, it will not be found so easy to prove them amenable to the criminal law. Nevertheless, their trial will lead to a more rigid scrutiny of the facts than has bitherto been made, and iu that I ght will be found useful.

Americans Engaged in Legitimate Con merce Must be Protected.

In view of the recent successful landings of patriot arms and ammunition on the shores of Cuba, much discussion has arisen among business men of this community who are friendly to the cause of liberty in that island as to what moral risks they would incur by engaging in this blockade-running business. These gentlemen are perfectly willing to risk their money in ventures of this nature but are not willing to take the responsibility of engaging men in a business where death at the hands of the Spaniards would, to judge from precedents, be the penalty of

President GRANT has stated officially through Gen. J. D. Cox's celebrated letter in the Florida case, that the despatching of arms and ammunition hence to Cuba for the use of the patriots is a perfectly legitimate business. If it be legal to take arms hence to the Cubans, the crew of any vessel so laden, and which may be captured on the high seas or on the coast of Cuba, are entitied to the same protection as that due to spoke of him as a distinguished General. any American vessel engaged in lawful

commerce. The Spaniards have, however, observed ar exactly opposite course; for not only have they confiscated the property, but they have invariably put the crew of the captured vessel to death, irrespective of the flag under which it sailed.

Will President GRANT at once cause or lers to be issued by the Navy Department to the commanders of United States vessels in Cuban waters, instructing them to protect the lives of citizens of the United States en gaged in this trade, which both he and the Judge of a Federal Court have declared legithmate one? In reality, it is disgraceful that such instructions are required; and the extent of the disgrace can be best appre ciated by considering how preposterous an order would appear which instructed our naval officers in the Baltic or Mediterrenean to protect the lives of American sailors engaged in legitimate commerce in those seas But if President GRANT fails to issue such orders to our vessels near Cuba, the world will attribute the failure to the direct or in direct influence of Spanish gold.

Pennsylvania.

Two months ago no future event was more probable than the success of the Democratic party in the election of October in Pennsylvania. That prospect has now been changed. and the Republicans are likely to carry the State ly a sufficient if not a large majority. This remarkable change is not due to any diminution of the feeling of antagonism toward President GRANT and his Administration. The sentiment of the Pennsylvania Republicans upon this subject, if changed at all, is changed in the direction of greater and firmer dislike of the present-taking, nepotism, and usurpation which GRANT has brought into vogue.

The question has been settled in Pennsyl. vania by the riot of July 12 in New York city and the circumstances which preceded and attended that event. These things have excited a feeling among the people of the State which no party organization can withstand. The conduct of the Tammany managers in this city on that memorable occasion has lost Pennsylvania to the Demogracy.

Persons prominent in the Custom House would do well not to boast so much about town of what they will do with Horace Greeney and his friends at the coming Republican State Convention. Perhaps these old and long-tried Republicans may be turned out of the Convention because they have dared to avow themselves against the renomination of Useless S. GRANT; but, on the other hand, perhaps they may be admitted. Unless Gen. GRANT should send to the Convention a regiment or so of soldiers with forty rounds of ball cartridge and three days' cooked provisions, be may find that it is he and his supporters who are beaten, and not the great and good Userul H. GREELEY. Wouldn't it be a queer thing if the founder of the Republican

vention by the military order of a man who never voted a Republican ticket at all until he himself was a Republican candidate?

It is reported from Europe that the Marquis of LORNE and his wife, the Princess Louiss, are coming to Canada to live. The official residence of the Governor-General at Ottawa is said to be fitting up for their reception. This indicates that it is the purpose of the British Government to put the Marquis at the head of the Canadian Dominion. No infelligent person can envy this young gentleman the prospect of such promotion. The administration of British aff irs in North America for the next five years promises to be about the hirdest roud to trave that human courage and strength have ever had to attempt.

When a President surrounds political conventions with soldiers in order to exclude from them those citizens who are opposed to his renomination, the liberties of the people are

Mr. Louis Will is Consul General of the German Empire in Cuba, with official residence at Havana, His dwelling-house is situated in the Calle Tulipan, in the fashionable outskirts of the city. It appears that of late the custom has been among the residents of this faubourg to engage a band of music for certain evenings of the

week, which played in front of their houses. On the 2d inst. Mrs. Will, a German lady, wife of the Consul-General, appeared at one of these entertainments with her hair flowing over her shoulders. This head-dress, which it appears is in vogue among the Cuban ladies of the island, and is supposed by some to be typical of "Cuba Libre," gave umbrege to the low rabble which had assembles to listen to the music, and which of course was composed of the brave volunteers of Havana. They rushed upon Mrs. Witt and while some held her, other sacages cut off all

On that same night Mr. WILL had an interview with Captain-General VALMASEDA, who, while expressing intense regret at the occurrence, as sured Mr. Will, that he was utterly impotent to redress it. "If I gave orders to arrest those men," VALMASEDA said, "they would assassinate

Will Prince BISMARCK allow this insult to go as unavenged as Hammen Fish did a similar one to Consul Phillips of Santiago?

We are pleased to be able to announce that the feud so long existing among the Cuban exiles of this city has ceased; the batchet h s been buried, we trust, forever.

A meeting took place last night at the house of a prominent Cuban exile, at which Cubans of all parties were present. The resignation of Messrs. ALDANA and MESTRE was accepted by the new representatives of the Cuban Republic, and today Messrs. Aguiters and Cespenes are installed as Agent and Diplomatic Commissioner of the Republic; and to these gentlemen Cubans of all classes are not only perfectly willing to yield implicit obedience, but also to loose their purse-strings for any effort likely to result to the benefit of the cause of free Cuba.

At the meeting an address was read from Gen MANUEL QUESADA to his compatriots in this country, in which he states that he joyfully acepts the position, and in which he urges all Cubans to follow his example of assisting in any

Speaker James G. Blaine was serenaded n Saratoga last evening; but he said nothing of his views on the GRANT renomination. He announced at the outset of his speech that he would discuss all the political questions of the hour, but he never once touched upon GRANT or GRANT's New Orieans usurpation. He spoke of the successful foreign policy of the Government, but not a word of credit dld he give GRANT. He touched upon the payment of a portion of the national debt, but Mr. BOUTWELL got the credit. He alluded to the New Departure of the Democracy, but mitted to mention the Gatling Gun departure from Texas to New Orleans. In short, he men tioned GRANT's name but once, and then he

A convincing proof of HAMILTON FISH'S veracity, when he stated that the Cubans got reckless Americans, Englishmen, and Irishmen to fight for them, but kept well out of danger themselves, is furnished by the following incident of the battle at Santa Afia de Llao, where Gen. RAFAEL QUESADA administered such a telling blow on the Spaniards.

At about the close of the battle, and when the Spaniards were marching, Capt. LAMADRID, on the staff of Gen. QUESADA, rushed to the front, and, seizing a Remington; rifle abandoned by one of the Spaniards, was in the act of reloading it when he was shot through the head. This is the second son of Don José FRANCISCO LAMADRID, now an exile in this city, who has lost his life in this Cuban war of independence.

Mr. FREDRICKS has made a fine and original photographic portrait of Dr. Honack GREELEY, the Scholars' and Clergymen's Candidate for the Presidency. It represents the Phiosopher in his study perusing the Tribune. The admirable proportions of his noble phrenology were never more impressively displayed than in this portrait. During the coming Presidentia canvass it is likely to be very much in demand.

Does Collector MURPHY propose to have his Officeholders' Central Committee meet in the Custom House, after the New Orleans style? And when he holds his GRANT State Convention, will some army officer be present with two or three companies of soldiers from Governor's Island with bayonets, ball cartridges, and Gating guns, to keep Horacz Greeler, REUBEN E. FENTON, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and every other Republican who is opposed to GRANT's usurpations, out of the Convention? It would be interesting to see GRANT and MURPUT trying this experiment in New York as it has been tried in New Orleans.

Does anybody suppose that President GRANT has ever really contemplated the appoint ment of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS as Secretary of State, the place which Don HAMILTON FISH resigned some time ago? If such a report is credited by any one, the fact that the appointment is not made ought to undeceive him. FISH has in reality been out of office for two months or more; and if the President wished to give his place to Mr. Cuarts, he would have done so long ago. It is quite possible, however, that the offer may have been made to Mr. Cuntis, as it was made to Judge PIERREPONT, and declined. The number of prominent gentlemen willing to sacrifice themselves by becoming identified with this shameful Administration must be very small

Mr. McCloskey's remarkable drama, "Across the Continent," has, we observe, been produced at the Royal Affied Theatre in London, under the suspices of Mr. T. R. Cabill and Mr. T. Keene, actors well known to the New York at ge, who play the leading characters in it. The drama appears to have met with very remarkable surcess, large and enthusiastic audiences having attended its representations, and the Loadon press, including the Times, being unanimous in its approval. We may fairly presume that "Across the Continent" will be as popular in that "Across the Continent" will be England as it has been in New York. be as popular i

Harper's Monthly for September opens with an illustrated account of Montauk Point, the east-era end of Long Island. Next comes an epitome of Mr. Richard J. Bush's book of Siberian travel, which, in turn, is followed by an interesting biographical sketch of Sir Walter Scott. We have also another installment of "The American Baron" and the usual assortment of tales, essays, and nextreTHE OLD CUSTOM OF BUNDLING.

The old custom called Bundling has been ecently made the subject of a careful exam ination by Dr. HENRY REED STILES, who publishes the results of his investigations in a little volum entitled Bundling, its Origin, Progress, and De ettne in America. (Knickerbocker Publishing Company) The practice originated, as Dr. Stales pretty clearly proves, to the want of ample sleeping ac commoditions in a primitive state of civilization and difficulty of keeping warm during a long win-ter's evening while sitting by the fireside alone. To this day it prevails in Scotland, Wales, and Eng. land, among the poorer classes; and something similar to it has been observed in Rolland, where it is called queesting, and in Switzerland. Among envage nations it is not uncommon for young wo men to receive and converse with their suitors at night in their sleeping apartments. That it was onmon in New England during the last century Dr. Stiles demonstrates beyond question, though concedes that it never had the sanction of the more refined class of people, and long ago died out. He cites instances, however, of its being practise within a comparatively recent period in New Jersey and Pennsylvania smong the Dutch and their de

scendants, and it may perhaps exist to this day in the more retired districts of those States. Among other authorities, Dr. Stiles refers to a let ter written by Lient, Anbary, a British officer who War. The letter is dated at Cambridge, Nov. 20

"The night before we came to this town [Williamstown, Mass.], being quartered at a small log but, I was convinced in how innotent a view the Americans look upon that indelicate custom they call bundling. Though they have remarkable good teather bede, and are extremely neat and clean, s.ill preferred my hard mattress, as being accn-t-med to it; this evening, however, owing to the badness of the roads and the weakness of my mare, my servant had not arrived with my baggange at the time for returing to rest. There being only two beds in the house. I inquired which I was to skeep in, when the old woman replied. "Mr. Ensign," here I should observe to you that the Now England people are very inquisitive as to the rank you have in the army; "Mr. Ensign," says sie, "our Jonathan and I will skeep in this, and our Jenima and you shall sleep in that." I was much astonished at such a proposal, and off red to sit uo all night, when Jonathan immediately replied, "Oh, la! Mr. Ensign, you won't be the first man our Jenima has bundled with, will it, Jenima?" when little Jenima, who, by the by, was a very pretty, back-eved girl, of about sixteen or seventeen, arealy reclied. "No, father, to by man, but it will be with the first Reliance. 1777, and the writer says:

The Ray, Samuel Peters is also quoted as say ing of the women of Connecticut, that " they are strictly virtuous, sad to be compared to the brade rather than the Eurofean polite lady," and as speak

ing of bundling as follows; ing of bundling as follows:

"Notwithstanding the unoderly of the females is such that it would be accounted the greatest rudeness for a genteman to speak be one a lady of a garter, knee, or leg, set it is thought but a cycle of civility to ask her to bundle; a custom as old as the first settlement in 1634. It is certainly inocent, virtuous, and prudent, or the Puritans would not have permitted it to prevail among their offsoring, for whom in general they would suffer crucifixion.

for whom in general they would suder crucifixion.

"I should not have said so much arout bundling, had not a learned divine of the English church published his travels through some parts of America, wherein this remarkable custom is represented in an unfavorable light, and as prevaining among the lover class of people. The truth is, the custom prevails among all classes, to the great honor of the country, its religion, and ladies. The virtuous may be tentited; but the tempter is despised. Why it should be thought increable for a young man any toung woman innocently and virtuously to lie down together in a bed with a great part of their clothes on. I cannot conceive. Human passions may be alike in every region; but religion, diversibled as it is, operates differently in different countries. Upon the whole, and I dampiters now, I would venture to let them bundle on the bed, or even on the so a, after a proper education, sooner than adopt the Spanish mode of forcing young people to prattie only before the lady's mother the chitchat of artless levers."

A lady, writing to John Neal whon he was editing the *Yunkee* at Portland, Me., in 1828, sent him some extracts from a letter received by her about three years before from another lady, who had got to visit a relative in Franklin county, Me. These extracts speak of bundling as still being in fashion among the people of Franklin county, and of its be ing actually proposed to the writer by an admirer of hers. Her refusal was received with great offence by the young man, who attributed it entirely to

pride. She then adds:

"I have since made inquiries about bundling, and find that it is really the custom here, and that they tink no more harm of it than we do our way of a joung couple sitting up together. I have known an instance, since I have been here, of a gir's taking her sweetheart to a national at the same and a least row a bed for two to lodge in, or rather to bundle in. They had comeany at her father's, so that their beds were occupied; she thought no harm of it, but and her family are respectable.

"Grundmother says bundling was a very common thing in our part of the cultry in old times; that

"Grandmother says bundling was a very common thins in our part of the country in old times; that most of the first settlers lived in los houses, which seldom had more than one room with a fireplace; in this room the old bespie wiept, so it one of their girls and a sweetheast in the winter she must either sit with him in the room where her father and mother slept, or take him into her sleeping room, she would choose the latter for the sake of being alone with him; but sometimes when the coid was very sever, rather than freeze to death, they would crail under the bedcothes; and this, after a while, secure a habit, a custom, or a fashion."

Of course the practice was exceedingly liable to Of course the practice was exceedingly liable to

abuse, and the clergy exerted thomselves strenuous ly to destroy it. They struggled in vain, however, till the rhomesters of the day took their side and began writing satirical ballads and epigrams against it, a number of which Dr. Stiles reproduces. One of these ballade, published in 1785, was peculiarly efficient in this way, and from its appearance may be dated the downfail of bundling. Dr. Stiles sums up his view of the matter thus; I. That the custom, so far as it pertained to the

American States, had its origin as a matter of convenience and necessity. II. That in all stages of its history it was chiefly

confined to the humbler classes of society. III. That its prevalence may be said to have closed with the eighteenth century.

It is his opinion that it came nearest to being universal custom from 1750 to 1780, and that it was at all times regarded by the better classes as serious evil, and was no more countenanced by bem than the frequenting of grog shops is at the present day. This opinion is corroborated by the emarks of several old persons whom he has consuited as to their recollections of the custom Among these, a citizen of East Haddam, Conn., now in his 55th year, says that he well remembers it; tha t could not be called general, though frequent. I was not practised among the more intelligent, edu cated classes, nor among those who lived in large, well-warmed nouses. He says it was not the fashto to bundle with any chap who might call on a girl out that it was a special favor, granted only to a favorite lover, who might consider it a proof of the high regard which the damsel had for him. He thinks the fashion ceased about 1790 to 1800, and : consequence of education and refinement; and that no more mischief was done then than there is

Capt. Vanderbilt's North River Races.

nowadays.

SIR: Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, in his Westfield testimony, speaks of the explosion of the Jackson many years ago as having occurred through a deficiency of water. To show what sort of man Jacob H. Vanderbilt is, and how much regard te has for human life, it will not be amiss to tell the story of old residents who recollect the circumstances of the explosion of the Gen. Jackson, while ronning up the North River many years ago. They say that tapt. Vancerbit had made engineer a boy who had been fireman on the Citizen of the Norwalk line; that the Gen. Jackson was an "opnosition" boat, and of course Vanderbilt, who was captain, and on the occasion of the explosion, he ordered the boy engineer to "give her more steam;" to which the engineer replied. "She won't stand it;" to wrich Capt. Vanderbilt answered, "Then, let her go to hell!" In a few minutes the boiler exploided with terrible results. Capt. Vanderbilt escaped, but dared not show himself in Sing Sing or neighborhood for a long time afterward. story of old residents who recollect the circum-

Upsetting Pleasonton's Work. Mr. Emerson, Assistant District Attorney, has aned A. B. Sands & Co., the well-known wholesale ruggists, to test the late ruling of Ex-Commissioner Pleasonton in regard to what should be considered he original package of imported perfumery. The law provides that so long as imported perfumery and cosmetics remain in the original package, they may be sold by the wholesale dealer without affix ing an internal revenue stamp on each bottle, a duty

STACOM AFTER BLUEFISH.

Reartrending Scene on the Sandy Hook Beach-Sad Incident of Superintendent Kelso's Fishing Party-Big Judge Con-

nelly's Best Time Beaten. When Superintendent Kelso and the Poor Boy f the Mohawk went a fishing down at Sandy Hook they took Warden Stacom along. Stacom is an im-mense fisherman. No sooner was he aboard the boat than he unloaded himself of several hundred fish-hooks, half a dozen lines, leaders, and snells nnumerable, sixteen swivers, five pounds of sinkers, and twenty-four bluefish squids. The boat ran down to the Monument and anchored. After fishing several hours, during which time Henry Smith pulled up a half dozen kingfish, as d Stacom cancht nothing but sea robins, the latter proposed that they should land at Sandy Hook. So the steamer ran t he dock, and the whole party threw out their lines and fished for fitteen minutes without a bire. A ength Stacom soid, "Weil, I suppose you fellows call yourselves

fishermen. You can stay here and fish if you want to, but I'm going down the beach, and I'll show you llows how to catch fish before I come back. You're

all a set of lunkheads."

Stacom then took a beautiful squid and a line, immed on the dock, and walked back to the beach. The sam was soit, but Stacom was eager. The sun was very bot, Down the beach he went, sinking into the sam on to his knees, but still stragging into the sam on to his knees, but still stragging into the sam on to his knees, but still stragging into the sam on to his knees, but still stragging into the sam of the same of the sa wag very not. Down the beach he went, sinking on the boat. For an hour he plodded through the sand, sweating like a bult. When two miles from the vessel he steoped, and have de the bright squid one hundred feet beyond the sort. As the squid struck the water the shrill whistle of the hout reached his ears. Stacom draw in his line. Again the steam whistle was watted over the water. Beleving that the party was about to leave the Hook, the Warden hastly wound up his line, and run for the boat. Such terrific running on treacherous sand was never seen before. When half way to the pier, another shrill whistle startled him. It was apparently a warning to hurry up, and Stacom heeded it. Longfellow's time on a heavy track was nowhere. Just eighteen minutes had passed when the Warden reached the boat, drenched with perspiration, entirely out of breuth, and loosing like a broken-down race-horse. He dropped into a chair, and named for breath. Kelso, Morgan Jones, and the Poor Boy gathered about him, in the atmost as tonishment. "Why, what is the matter. Stacom?" asked "Why, what is the matter, Stacom?" saked

Kelso. "Yes, what is the matter?" repeated the Poor

"res, what is the matter?" repeated the Poor Boy: "I never saw a man run so in my life."

"Am I in time?" gasped Stacom.
"In time for what?" inquired Morgan Jones.
"War, sin't the boat going to start?" exclaimed the Warden, drawing a long breath.
"Going to start! Why, no. We're in no hurry.
What's the matter with you?" said Kelso, in surprise. "What in b- did you blow the whistle for.

i.en?" asked Stacom, very excitedly.
"Why, we were only blowing the whistle to see
how essy it would blow," responder Kelso, in astonishment, "Henz Smith said he wanted to see if the shinent. "Hear Smith said he wanted to see if the policy was all sale,"
Stacom then biew off his steem. The air was percecily blue with profacity. He swore so much it at the scared all the fish, and not even a sand-porgie was caught during the remainder of the afternoon.

BLUFF COL. TAYLOR.

Good Old-Fashioued Bine-Grass Ken tucky Milifopaire on his Travels-Wants to Borrow Fifty Cents-Draws a Sword-Teaching a Lout Kentucky Manners.

Col. James Taylor, a veteran Kentuckian, is not a relative of Col. Ward of Paris, Kentucky. Col. Taylor is nearly seventy years of age. He is a thorough blue grass Kentuckian. He wears frilled shirts, immaculate in their purity, and on his manly breast may always be seen a glittering \$4,000 dia nond. Pendent from the upper buttonhole of his vest is a massive gold choin of unique workmasship Another of his adornments is a lignumvitte sword one, which he swings with the grace of a youth of eighteen. During the late rebellion Col. Taylor won distinction, but it was on the wrong side. He owns half a dozen or more plantations in Kentucky nd he is wont to boast that at one time he owne more slaves than New York has policemen (a triffe

A month ago Col. Taylor came to this city and pu up at the St. Nicuolas Hotel. He had plenty of money, which, for safety, he deposited with the money, which, for safety, he denosited with the cierk of the hotel. The drafts of the Colonel on the notel safe were frequent. Not a watering place within reaching distance of New York that he did not visit. At the various race-tracks his genial isce was seen. At the aring banks he put in an appearance, and like a genuine Kentuckian, he never missed a cocking main or a dog fight. To all these blaces the sword cane accompanied the Colonel. Every morning on going out of the hotel he drew upon the safe of \$50 or doors, and at night when he retired it was One day last week the Colonel took a bottle of

Nicholas safe that morning, but a trip to Sammie at Free Island, and a janut to various attractive suburban resorts, had reduced him to comparative penury. The Cotonei had his aword cane, and he also wore his heavy water-chain. Attorether he looked like a solid man. Col. Tarlor, in the eccentric way which is peculiar to him as well as to other grent Kentuckians, asked the clerk of the store, Mr. Calvin J. Barker, for a loan of div ceme, "I want to get some oysters," said the Colonel. "I don't know you," said the clerk.

"I am a gentieman, by Jove, sir, and any name is Col. Jeems Taylor of Kaintuck."

"I can't help who you are." rejoined the clerk; "I can't help who you are." rejoined the clerk; "I can't lend my employers' money to anybody." "Dog gone your hide; you know who I am. If you don't give me that money, I'd bore a hele through you with this cane."

Thus spoke the venerable Kentuckian, at the same time calbiting about eighteen inches of gistelling steel, crawn from the sword cane already mentioned. The clerk became alarmed. Visions of drug clerks murdered by innatics passed before his bewildered mind. He thought the Colonel a lunatic, and he felt called upon to protect the community, not to mention himself, from so cangerous a chiracter. Accordingly the examided his lunes, which are above the average of the lungs of drug clerks, and snoutd "Police!"

A Frince street officer answered the call, and to sim was committed the rerson of the Kenincky Colonel. Also the sword cane. Likewise the \$4,000 diamond.

Also the sword cape. Likewise the \$4,000 amond.
At the Prince street station, Sergeant John Wil

knocked that useful article to the other end of the room, saying:

"In my country, by Jupiter, wes how some respect for the Court. I recken, young feder, you'd better larn a lectic Kaintuck manners."

The Colonel stated his case to Sergeant Williams, who sent to the St. Nicuolas Hotel for some one to identify him. Detective R eggers soon made his appearance, identified the Colonel told the Sergeant that he was a man of sreat wealth, and save him credit for great eccentricity. Hegeman's cleik withdrew his complaint, and the Colonel returned to the St. Nicholas minus his aword cane, which

to the St. Nicholas minus his sword cane, which was placed in charge of Detective Rodgers.

A SAVAGE MURDER.

A Jamaica Negro Gashes a Little Boy, and bucks his Blood. Correspondence of The Sun.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25 .- A strange and horrible murder has been perpetrated in the parish of St. Mary, on the north side of the island. A col ored boy, five years old, was sitting on the doorsten f his father's house. A negro named William Tayor, who lived in a but in the yard, called the boy to for, who lived in a but in the yard, called the boy to him. The child, who had a dislike to the man, retused to go. In the house asleep was a negro named Codean. Taylor called out:

"Codean arose from the bed and chased the frightened child around the house, dually catching him, and carrying him in his arms to Taylor. Taylor cutched the boy, and cried out sawagely:

"Now I have the little brute, See, see what I'll do with him."

cattehed the boy, and cried out savegely:

"Now I have the little brute. See, see what I'll do with him."

He entered his hut and came out with a sharp knife in the hand. He deliberately stretched the screaming cailed upon his knees and drew the knife across his abdomen. He then held up the boy by the neck with his intestines protrading, and slashed him across the thigh and face. He next threw him down and mutilated him again. Helding the child aloft, he cried out to a woman in the yard:

"See, granny, I've killed the little brute."

Horrible to relate, he glued his lips to the gaping wounds in the child's thichs, and sucked the blood I'll the poor boy lived for three hours after, in horrible torture. He was perfectly sensible, and able to tell the following story: "I was sitting at my doormouth, playing. Uncle Taylor called me. I would not go. Uncle Co can was in the room, sleeping. Taylor called out, 'Codean, come catch this boy—give me.' Codean caught me and put me lato Taylor's hand, and went back into the room."

A jury taye returned a verdict of wilful murder against William Taylor and Codeals.

A Water Spout in Ulster County.

ing an internal revenue stamp on each bottle, a duty which has nit herto been performed by retail druggists. The law, nowever, enjoins that a stamp be put on each bottle when the criginal package is broken, under a penalty of \$50 for each fifference. All the predecessors of Oen. Piessonton have decided that the exiginal package consists of the small boxes, containing three, six or twelve bottles; but Gen. Plessonton beld that it is the original case of perfumery as based through the Custom House. Pleasonton's decision is known to have been made in the interest of some wealthy manufacturers of American perfumery in Philadelphia, who are anxious to drive Lubin's extracts from the market. BRUYNSWICK, Aug. 15 .- About two weeks ago a number of persons picking berries on Shawangunk Mountain, near Long Pond, witnessed a phenomenon. A loud roaring noise was heard toward the north, and on looking in that direction they saw a perpendicularly from the pond. It came tearing along to the south the whole length of the pond, cleaving through the water and cutting a clean channel to the bottom several feet in width. When it reached the southern end of the pond it suddenly collassed, the water flying in every direction, drenching some of the principles.

A CAMP MEETING TRAGEDY

THE MUNDER OF JOSEPH MOORE, OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

The Kind of Coroners' Juries they Get on Long Island-A Spree in a Westbury Bar-room-Stabbed and Flung Over a Precipico

An Astonishing Verdict. On Sunday last Joseph Moore, 71 years of age,, of Hempstead, L. I., went to the camp meeting at Merrick with one Sprague. Moore was slightly under the influence of liquor, and had money which he foolishly displayed. From the camp meeting Mr. Moore went to Westbury, and drank liquor in Barnev Powers's hotel. About 11 o'clock he started to walk to his home in Hempstead. He took the Long Island Railroad track, and started off. On Monday morning his body, nearly lifeless, was found at the bottom of a six sen foot precipice.

WHERE THE ASSASSIN DID HIS WORK. A bridge had been built over the highway at this place, and at the hortom, on a pile of stones, Mr.

Moore was discovered.

The man who found bim askel him where he lived, and he replied that he wanted to be taken to his daughter's in Hempstead. His request was complied with. Mr. Moore refused to say anything more. Dr. Frost was summoned, but when he arrived it was too late.

Mr. Moore had a deep cut on the right breast, and his shoulder was crushed. The axillary artery was severed and it was from loss of blood that he died. One of his arms was also gashed. The vest and shirt had been cut through, but the coat had not been damaged. The inference is that the coat had been pulled back by the assassin before he delivered the blow.

DRINKS ALL ROUND FOR THE JURY. It was late when the Coroner arrived. Then the constables began invamelling a jury. This was not completed until midnight. The constables did not care whom they summoned was compelled to treat all hands. Finally the jury was completed, and the remains were viewed. Then the hearing was ad-

remains were viewed. Then the bearing was adjourned.

On Tuesday afternoon the inquest was begun, Several witnesses were examined. The Coroner did not keep a record of the proceedings, and the witnesses were allowed to tell their stories and depart. Fowers, keeper of the hotel in Westbury, did not recoliect seeing Moore in his place on Sunday evening. Another man testified that he entered Fowers's saloon to get a drink, and saw Moore asieep in a chair. Ee asked Powers whether Moore was sober, as he desired to treat him. Another man testified that he saw Moore at the camp meeting. The persons who saw him exposing his money were not examined. ing. The persons were not examined.

AND WHAT THE JURY DID.

AND WHAT THE JURY PID.

The jury retired, and after a short deliberation rendered a verdict that Mr. Moore came to his death by falling down the precipice.

Everybody was assonished by this verdict. There was not a particle of testimony to show that the man fell down the precipice, while everything went to establish a foul murder for money. The wound itself, evidently from a share instrument, was considered sufficient on this point. An appeal is to be made to the Grand Jury.

Wallack's Theatre-Return of Lydia Thomp

son and the Blendes.
Miss Lydia Thompson with her newly organized company commerced an engagement last evening at

Wallack's Theatre. The performances began with a farce entitled "Give a Dog a Bad Name." It was neither good enough in itself nor in its acting to make it worth the time that it occupied. The audience came for

Miss Thompson and the burlesque, and were evidently impatient of the delay cause by the farce. The buffesque presented was "Blue Beard." It is an adaptation of the old story, specially written for tais company. Of course the play is a mere pretext -a thread on which to string nonsense verses-and or this purpose it serves as well as anything else In fact the puns with which its doggerel shounds are rather better and wittier than those of the

are rather better and wittier than those of inaverage of burlesques.

A ludicrous mistake occurred early in the even
ing. Miss Hetty Tracy, one of the new-comers, and
a very carrining and pretty girl, and not unlike
Miss Thompson in person and manner, was mis
turen for that lady by the audience, and was greeted
with prolonged applause and a perfect whiriwind o
bouquets, much apparently to her own surprise.

When the fair Lydia came on some time after, he
are also wereaft heir mistake, but the bouquets

When the fair Lydia came on some time after, her admirers discovered their mistake, but the bouquets were cone, all but those of the knowing ones, who had taken the benefit of the doubt and held on to Ueirs' so that after all ishe received the offerings of the discriminating few.

The company is a well-selected one. In the matter of legs it is very 'eliciticus; and in Mr. Harry Beckett and Mr. Willie Euguin it has two men of exceeding humor.

Beckett's make-up and action in the part of B'ue Beard are very grotesque, and Mr. Edouin took to double character of Corporal Zong Zong and the Heathen Chines, keeping them dusting in character and infusing individuality and a fine comic flavor is to half.

It is scarcely necessary to add that both costume and scenery were of the best and brightest.

Mr. Augustin Daly's Third Season.

Mr. Daly will begin his third season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the 5th of September. freeheaing and renainting and otherwise has done to improve a theatre already one of the most elegant places of amusement in the United States Still the habitues of this " iewel box." as Mr Daly's superb bondoir of Thalia has come to be called will find it newly and richly carpeted, some new upholsteries and ornamental screens added to the Parisian boxes, making them now more private and inviting than ever for the haut ton, and the in terior otherwise renewed; although it appears like pointing the life or gilding refleed gold to touch the place at all. The company which Mr. Daly has gathered for his new season will be found, we believe, to be a phenomenally strong and complete

comedy organization. As in previous years, the Fifth Avenue will be renarkable for its handsome ladies and accomplished actresses, retaining as it does upon its role Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Linda Deitz, Miss K ate Newton, a quartette of beauty and talent perfectly crowned when we name Miss Fany Morant and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert as also of the list This noble list will be increased by the addition of three graces, who will make their debut in New York: Miss Mary Cary (late the pet of the Globe Theatre, Boston): Miss Ida Yerarce, a local debutante ; and Miss Marian Fave, an English beauty from the London Court Theatre. Miss Nellie Me timer, Miss Kate Clarton, Miss Griffiths, and Miss Kate Finnin complete the directory of ladie's for the

eason.

O the gentlemen we believe particular hopes may be formed, for Mr. Daly has made his collection from the far East and the far West as well as due South. To give the new-comers the first place of welcome, we have the names of Mr. W. J. Lemoyne. welcome, we have the names of Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, whose reputation as a character artist in the excentric rôles of comedy and drama is of the highest order; Mr. G. H. Griffiths, who will divide the honors with Mr. Davidge, we tancy; Mr. Louis James, a Landsome young actor, educated in Philadelphia's best comedy achool, the Arch Street Theatre; Mr. Honry Crisp, another young gentleman of excellent reputation, from the Boston Museum; and Mr. and some young actor, educated in Paintelphia's best comedy school, the Arch Street Theatre; Mr. Henry Crisp, another young gentleman of excellent reputation, from the Boston Museum; and Mr. Owen Faweett, a young comedian who travels in come eise's footsteps, but has "a way" of his own. In addition to this fine list Mr. Daly has retained that soble cluster of favorites who have been so popular under his management from the first night copenic; Mr. James Lewis, who seems to have been created for the Fith Avenue Theatre, and the theatre created for lim; Mr. D. H. Harkins, he of the manly bearing and the noble voice; the unaptroschable Mr. W. Davinge; and Mr. George be Vere, always reliable, always prompt. Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. J. Burnett, Mr. E. Fearce, Mr. F. Chapman, and Mr. W. Beekman flois the roll.

Mr. John Moore has been engaged for prompter, while the working force of the stage remains has before under the charge of Mr. William Kelly, and the treasury department will be presided over as before on Mr. A. Appleton.

Mr. Jumes Roberts (moomparable among scenic artists) of course retains his to d and mastery; indeed we fincy that Mr. Daly must regard Mr. Roberts as the ablest captain in his service, at any rate the public do. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, who retains of course the very popular Si nor Padovani, whose violis soles during the past season were so continu ously encored.

With this brilliant company therefore Mr. Daly is to make his first move upon the dramatic chessboard, in the new game (or the next senson), on the 5th of September, the plan of which includes quite a number of interesting surprises.

The programme of noveties promises us a number of those new Parisian comedies and dramas for which Mr. Daly had contracted directly with the French authors previous to the downfall of the Embire, and which the remain comedies and dramas for which Mr. Daly had contracted directly with the French authors of these promises us a number of those new Parisian comedies and d

Among the worthy events of the coming serson too, we may mention the debut of a very prominent hidy of New York fashionable circles, whose perform-sinces in private theatricals last winter created a deal

of excitement.

This glimpse of the programme is sufficient, we think, to show that we shall have a heely succession of varieties and novelites at the Fifth Avenue for the season of 1871-2—which, by the way, is to be inaugurated by the production of a remarkable new blay of American society, and of sital local interest, from the pen of Mr. Augustus Dely. Mr. Roberts has been nearly three months at work on the scenery for it.

SUNBEAMS.

-One of the English magazines has an article On champagne considered as a social fores."

The Feejee Islands are said to raise very good

ea Island cotton, and to export about 9,600 bales a

-At Claremont, N. H., recently the lightning eattered a box of matches over the floor, without set--The widow of the Rev. Thomas Sterr King is

married in San Francisco, to her husband's executor, who, in addition to a " quiet culture," has \$100,000 in -A New England contemporary says: "The girls have got a new hobby. This time it is the callection of different patterns of printed called. One in New Hampshire has gathered together one thousant

-Spurgeon, having been offered \$10,000 in gold to write a life of Christ, sent word that as good alife of Christ as could be written was to be found u the New Testament. -Lawrence, Mass., citizens were muchly ex-

ifed on We inesday by the futile efforts of a big store een to get up over the falls, and finally were smart, ough to capture him with an ice pike. There were three hundred pounds of him.

—An Indiana man claims to have succeeded in playing a thorough confidence game upon the potate bugs. He planted a grain of corn in each potate and

and as the corn came up first the burs thought it was a corn field and started for other scenes, -The simplest and cheapest way to cool a room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the bet-fer, and suspend it in the place you want cooled. Let

-Chicard, the can-can dencer at the Jardin age, lately died. He was only an amateur dincer, His real name was Love ne, and he was a well-to-do leather merchant on the Bonievard do Prince -A Kentucky journal on the day after the

section in that atute, appeared with head lines reading Kentucky's idea of "glorious work" seems to be -A peculiarity of the St. Louis Springs water is its coloring power. Goblets, bottles, the caps, or the like, placed under a shower of the water for five

lays, are colored to a beautiful amber or pale gold int. The coloring seems to be permanent and i -Mr. Donaldson of Cincinnati has so theroughly domesticated a humming-bird that upon going into all garden the bird will immediately allow upon a shell in his hand, and sto the stran-water within it.

-When Earl Russell was young he was so weakly that a short life was predicted for non ; but he neld on, and when about sixty picker up amazingly,

reater age than any Russell has reached, it is said, for -The old traditions about the Car of Juggersaut are apparently about to be excludulance. An ere-witness of the ceremonial says that the old stories are grossly exaggerated, that no victims are crushed, and hat there is no more orgy than may be witnessed at an English country fair.

—A recently published work opens with the

following remarkable statement: "The species of Columbus in his bold career of navigation and decovery under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain elevited him to the highest position among the crowned heads of Europe." -Auber, the composer, had two horses. One was eaten during the stege. The other was soil recently, and was bought by an enthudate adopter of the late massive for gldd. Wasrence if five suggests that the purchaser must have thought that the horse had a washed by the control of the late.

had a musical-box inside of him. Iowa, lost a cow some time since, and search was made in vais for the animal. At last Mrs. Simmons found the cow with ner tall iwisted around a tree is such a

way that she could not get loose. The woman had to ept the tail off to get the cow home -At an Iowa Sunday school the superintendent was reviewing the los on, and was taking of ing verse, "Le your loins be girled and your lights burning." He asked the question, "Why are we command-

d to grd our loin ?' One little sharp shaver sang -At Heidelberg, in Germany, there is not a language, ancient or modern, without its competent professor to seach it to all comers. A Japanese student, unable to speak a word of German. Sound there on his arrival a teacher note to converse with him and gave aim lessors through the medium of his own language. -Constantinople is to be connected with the pposite Asiatic coast by a ratiroad tuncel, consisting

hirty-six feet below t e level of the water, in orde -The Berlin Correspondent, in an account of ervice, even the smallest genboat is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign war-ship. Its weak points are specially stated, and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with most ilk-li-

hood of disabling the machinery." -A romantic pair were blessed with a number of daughters. The cite-t was called Caroline, the sec-and Madeline, the third Eveline, the fourth Angeline. nen lo! the fifth made its appearance, and no name ould be found with the desired terminati length mamma pounced upon a name, and for hwith

-A farmer cured a balky horse in the town of Eden, Fond on Lac county, Wiscousin. He nitched a pair of cattle to a leg-chain around the horse's neck. and prevailed on 'em to lean & few tons weight on the ooke. The horse didn't start, but his head came our by the roots. The hide, a set of shoes, and a lunch for the crows are all toat is left of the indbelle siec -In one of the mounds of the Miami Valley.

Ohio, a patient antiquarian has come upon evidence

buried civilization, in the shape of the imag of a cam about four inches long of hime store. It hears a ion when she was endeavoring to obtain the radinemts of her education -The numismatic experts are considerably exnited over a coin lately plexed up in a hoston entier.

A boy brought it to his employer as a quest-looking button, when, upon cleaning it with acids, it was discovered to be a genuine New England sixpence of 16%.

The words "New Engineau" and Massachusetts (speit Mastichysetts) and the date are very distinct. The mystery is how it got into the gutter. -A religious paper prints the following paragraph: "It is asken of all newspapers desiring the spread of truth and the desirne ion of error, to at they ablish this request and prayer to A mighty Power that on the three first Sunday nights in October, 1871, there shall appear in the heavens a dusting tright in the charge of a great cross;" and furthermore, all good

copie are urged to pray earnestly for this mi -A person wito came directly from the home of ex-President Johnson Intely, regree his him a ing in quiet region in an Greenville. Tenders the is building a house and grocery us a sistemato best in the town, for his son-in-law, Mr. Brown best in the town, for his son-in-law, Mr. Brown tepot to see the incoming travellers, and flushering he balance of the day in off-hand conversations with he loungers of the lows in front of his door, that he s going to Europe this fall, and will there to man for

-A wealthy septuagenarian of Corny, Switzrland, white going to his vineyard recently, met a aretty giri of eighteen and kissed her, upon which her tather, who witnessed the iberty, beat him till but little life left, and then sund him for da nare the trial it appeared that the genial burgher had an it resistible propensity to kiss all the profits woman in met with in the district. The girl then testined that she didn't mind being kissed if she could be handsome ly paid for it, and the Court thought that \$2 d in addi-tion to the drubbing would be a fair price for the de-fendant to pay for his sweetness.

—An "old colored sister" of Atlanta, Ga., thus

accounted for a recent destructive storm harmal city to an jes tell you what is de reason for a lid shad so wind and rain what de good Lord has noured out upon us poor sinners—it all comes of that ice mersheen what the white folks hab started in dis town. It's agin nater -makin' of freezin' cold ice here in demonth of July. and de good Lord is punishin' us fur tryin' to be smarted dan He is. He don't make ice in de summer time, and when poor sinful man gets to goin' agin de Lord, don He's sure to punish 'em with storms of hall and rain and

wind and taraiyin' fevers-bless de Lor 1 !"

ated at the large end of the flask-haped schol in the Alabamariver. It is said that the man who lives on the narrow neck part of this bend floats down the river to Montgomery, this his cance, transacts his busi-ness, then floats back home on the same liver. Then ne carries his canoe across the river. It is related that this old genius threatened to cut a river channel through his land, which would be a comparative F easy task, and would divert the Alabama river so as leave the river bed as Monty omery high and dry, and the city at a considerable firstance from navigable

-Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, is situ-